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SWEDISH PLACE-NAMES IN DENMARK

Resumé of paper read by Dr. Gudmund Schütte of Copenhagen University at the annual meeting of the *Swedish Philological and Historical Society* at Gothenburg, Sweden, August 19-21, 1912.

Place-names give important hints on ancient ethnical movements in Scandinavia; however a distinction between Danish, Geatic and Upper-Swedish types has not yet been earnestly undertaken. The present attempt also is merely provisional. So far as it can at present be concluded, the place-names fully confirm the evidence of ancient history and popular tradition, showing a main current going from North to South; cf. Jordanis: "Scandza . . . vagina gentium". Common to Norway, Vermeland and Upland Sweden are the elements *tun*, *valla* and *sæter*; typical Upper Swedish are the elements *sal* and *garn*. Through these elements we are able to trace a current running from Upland southwest along the great lakes straight to the Kattegat, thence bending toward the south, running east of the ancient Danish province of Halland, and finally entering even Sealand and Bornholm. The most southerly diaspora are: *Tuna* on the island of Hveen in the Sound, *Tune* and *Sædder* (= *sæter*) in Sealand near Køge Bugt and *Saltuna* in Bornholm. In the 9th century a Swedish king settled as far south-west as in South Jutland near the town of Slesvig. In this historically verified colony we find the Swedish place-name of *Svartström* (P. K. Thorsen, *Forhandl. v. Nordiska Filologmötet*, 1902).—Also the *Gautar* or Geats took part in the movement towards Denmark. Typical Geatic elements such as *-run* are found in several parts of Sealand and N. E. Jutland. In the Jutlandic districts in question also the runic names of persons point toward the Scandinavian peninsula, and the definite article has the common Scandinavian type: *manden*, not the West Jutlandic: *æ mand*.—Still more conclusive is the fact that long series of place-names are transplanted from the eastern to the western side of the Sound and the Kattegat, hardly without a single disturbance of their mutual order. The Sealandic series ¹Ramløse, ²Harløse, ³Vigarum, ⁴Gladsaxe, ⁵Heddinge is found again exactly thus in Skåne (only 3 and 4 have exchanged places).

The most striking correspondence is the following:

N. E. Jutland		W. Götland	
between the Skagerak and the Kattegat		between the lakes of Vänern and Vättern	
	Skagen		Skagen (village) Skagen (lake)
	Rakkeby Gerum		Rackeby
	Stenum Hellum		Tranum Gerum Stenum
	Tranum Björum		Flo
Malle	Ranum Dalum Gudum (Guding)	Malöga	Rånum Hellum Bjurum
(=Malhöge	Föggelum Murum Veddum		Långnum Gudhem Hömb
Flø	Lindum Heem	Vinga	Foglum Vedum Karleby
	Vinge Vinge		Fölene
Langnum			Murum Dalum
	Fullen		Ving
			Lindome

It may be added that in return the typical Jutlandic element of *sig* = Engl. *sike* (signifying a damp meadow) sporadically crosses the Katte-

gat, cf. *Sik* in Halland, *Lersik* and *Ormesik* in W. Götland.—There must have been a lively mingling of tribes across the Kattegat, and a regular Götic colony must have been established in N. E. Jutland. Perhaps these Jutlandic Geats were precisely those famous "*Geats*" of Beowulf; in this way, we can well understand the great interest taken by the ancient Angles in Geatic affairs.

SVENSKA LITTERATURSÄLLSKAPET AND SVENSKA
VITTERHETSSAMFUNDET

Svenska Litteratursällskapet was organized in 1880 by a number of professors and students at the University of Upsala, for the purpose of encouraging a scientific study of Swedish literature. Carl Rupert Nyblom was its first president, and Henrik Schück, Adolf Noreen, Fredrik Tamm and others among its leading members from the first. The society has to date issued thirty-three volumes of its annual journal, *Samlaren*, containing a large number of monographic studies in Swedish literature, chiefly the earlier, up to the end of the 18th century. Besides the annual volumes the society has issued during the past thirty-three years, several important publications, among them "*Visböcker*" from the 16th and 17th centuries, several collections of letters to and from the great writers of the 18th and early 19th centuries, and not a few hitherto unpublished dramas. Bibliographical studies early attracted the attention of some of its members; the second of the society's special publications was a collection of studies and notes on early Swedish literature, by G. E. Klemming, entitled *Ur en antecknares samlingar*. "*G. Benzelstjernas Censorsjournal*" contains much of bibliographic interest. In 1889 appeared the first number of what was expected to be a complete bibliography of early Swedish literature. "*Svensk bibliografi 1481-1600*", by G. E. Klemming; afterwards Aksel Andersson assisted in the work; four numbers were published, carrying the record down to 1530. The work was conceived on a large scale; it included not only works printed in Sweden, but also works belonging to Swedish literature, printed elsewhere. The parts that were issued give therefore a very interesting view of the literary activity in Sweden during this period. Another most important bibliographical publication which now approaches completion, is L. Bygdén's *Svenskt anonym- och pseudonym-lexikon. Bibliografisk förteckning öfver uppdagade anonyma och pseudonyma i den svenska litteraturen*, Swedish literature here taken in its broadest sense of including all books printed in Sweden, whether original or translated, whether 'literature' in strict sense or not. Each volume of *Samlaren* contains a bibliography of Swedish literary history, at present compiled by Isak Collijn. During the last years *Samlaren* has begun to include more and more studies in modern, or comparatively modern Swedish literature. The volume for 1905 contained studies of Schiller in Sweden, and of his influence on Tegnér and